

Temperance

(not total abstinence) is coming as a natural result of education. The use of force, such as an attempt at prohibition, has its "backwash," which leaves a worse condition than before. But the results of education are beneficial and lasting.

Bargains In Our Domestic Department

Special Inducements to Householders for
Week Commencing Monday, June 13th

Bedspreads, Sheets, Towels, Linens, Damask, etc.

GREATLY UNDERPRICED

HEMMED SHEETS, READY FOR USE

81x90 at 60c, 75c and \$1; 25 per cent. under regular prices
90x90 Sheets, \$1.25 regular; Special Next Week, \$1

BEDSPREADS, REMARKABLE VALUE

At \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$7.50

PILLOW SLIPS, 42x36: 10c, 12 1-2c 15c, 20c, 25c

TURKISH TOWELS, 75c \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 to \$5 dozen.

TABLE DAMASK, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50

100 Dozen Odd Lots in TABLE NAPKINS, Special Prices for Next Week's Sale of Domestic Goods.

All Goods laid out on the tables marked in plain figures.

It will pay well to attend this sale.

JORDAN'S

HAWAII'S LICENSING LAW.

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may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use; and all damages recovered by a minor shall be paid either to such minor or to some person in trust for him, and on such terms as the court may direct. Upon the death of any party of such a suit the action and right of action shall survive to and against his executor and administrator.

If the judgment recovered under this section against any licensee remains unsatisfied for thirty days after its entry, the license of such judgment debtor shall be revoked by the Board.

PROTECTION FOR

INEBRIATES AFFORDED

One of the strong sections of the present law that is directed against intemperance in section 64. It provides that any relative or even an employer of a person who is endangering his or her health by the excessive use of liquor "or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his or of her family" may send a written notice to any and all holders of liquor licenses, instructing them not to sell liquor to the person. If they persist then a ground for a damage action is

stipulated.

This section provides:

Section 64—Any wife, daughter, son, brother, sister, parent, guardian or employer or any other person who by excessive use of intoxicating liquor injures his or her health, or endangers or interrupts the peace or happiness of his or her family, may give written notice to any licensee not to sell or furnish any intoxicating liquor to such person, and thereafter any licensee who sells, gives or in any manner furnishes any intoxicating liquor to such person shall be liable in damages to such complainant, in suit brought in manner as mentioned in the last preceding section.

The license commissioners at all times have the right of entering any saloon and examining the premises thoroughly, in a search for infraction or avoidance of regulations that may have been prescribed by the Board. The same right is given to the inspector. The personnel of the Oahu Board of License Commissioners make frequent visits to the saloons in their official capacity and following their visits, the saloon proprietors who are found to be violating or slighting the law or regulations of the Board, are brought before the License Commission at its next regular meeting and an explanation demanded. If this ex-

planation is not satisfactory then the action to be taken the rescinding or suspension of the license rests entirely within the discretion of the Board.

Paragraph 9 of Section 30 provides as follows:

That the licensee premises shall at all times be open to inspection by the inspector, and any member of the Board, and officers of the Police force.

COMMISSION CAN

PROSECUTE PERJURY

While the Board of License Commissioners are not armed with criminal jurisdiction they do possess the power to administer oaths when in search for the truth any false statement made before them subjects the person committing it to prosecution in the court upon a charge of perjury. This provision materially strengthens the effectiveness of the Commission and puts the witness before them in the position of knowing that it is better for him to tell the truth.

The section covering the perjury provision reads as follows:

If any false statement shall knowingly be made in any application for a license or for renewal of license, the applicant, and in the case of the application being made by a corporation, association or club, the persons signing the application, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to

the penalties prescribed by law for such offense.

These are all far reaching provisions which were incorporated in Hawaii's liquor statute after a thorough study of the question of liquor control throughout the United States. As a reading of the sections of the present law prove, in addition to placing absolute power in the hands of the Board of License Commissioners of the counties, the law covers well defined provisions for punitive actions against liquor dealers who persist in selling liquor to persons who have been convicted of drunkenness or to whom they have been requested not to sell liquor.

But the same question is handled in another way that places the protection of drunkards and the disciplining of the licensee entirely in official hands—not leaving it to a relative or employer.

The section is mandatory in its provisions and declares that "it shall be the duty of every Judge and District Magistrate" to notify the licensee inspector of the name and address of a person found guilty of drunkenness. If the person be convicted twice then "it shall be unlawful" for any licensee to sell liquor to the person for a period of two years.

This section in full reads as follows:

Section 62.—It shall be the duty

of every Judge and District Magistrate before whom a person is found guilty of being intoxicated, to immediately notify the inspector in writing of the name and residence of the person so found guilty, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said inspector to likewise notify all licensees. If any person shall be twice convicted of drunkenness, it shall be unlawful for any licensee within two years after the second conviction to sell any intoxicating liquor to such person. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

AIMS TO STOP

ADULTERATED LIQUOR

The section covering the sale of adulterated liquor places in the hands of the Board of License Commissioners absolute power to prevent the sale of impure drinks. It includes a clear and plainly stated method for the determining of alcoholic beverages that do not conform to the requirements of the United States Government.

The first section of the law referring to adulteration gives the ordinary citizen, who suspects that impure liquor is being sold the right to take the law into his own hands and present his evidence to the inspector. The in-

spector is not handicapped by being compelled to secure the samples himself but can authorize any other person to do so.

This section provides:

Section 47.—If a person who has reason to believe that a licensee is selling intoxicating liquor that is adulterated, shall call the attention of the inspector thereto, said inspector, or any person authorized by him in writing, shall secure from such licensee a sample or samples of liquor for analysis; and said inspector may at any time procure or so cause to be procured samples of liquor for analysis.

In section 49 of the law it provides for the submitting of the samples of liquor believed to be adulterated to the Food Commissioner or Analyst and upon his unprejudiced decision rests the fate of the suspected licensee. The section provides:

Section 49.—The inspector shall cause the samples so obtained to be immediately delivered to the Food Commissioner or Analyst, or some other competent Analyst who shall make an analysis of such liquors, and shall send a certified report of such analysis to said inspector, who shall file the same with the Secretary of the Board. The revocation of the license and a fine not in excess of \$500 is the

penalty that may be imposed upon the vendor of the impure liquor and is dealt with in the following section:

Section 51.—If the certificate of analysis shows the sample to contain liquor that is adulterated according to the laws of the United States the inspector shall prosecute such licensee for selling, offering for sale or furnishing adulterated liquor, as the case may be. And the licensee from whom such sample was obtained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) and his license may be revoked.

The existing law also affords protection to the licensee in this connection. The two following sections covering the method to be adopted in securing the samples of the suspected impure liquor and at the same time prevent the licensee from thinking that he is being unfairly dealt with.

Section 50.—If the samples analyzed be found free from the adulteration prohibited by the laws of the United States, the certificate referred to in the preceding section shall so state, and the Board shall pay to the licensee a sum equal to the value of the samples, and if requested by the licensee, the Secretary shall furnish a receipt therefor.

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